

FIG. 1

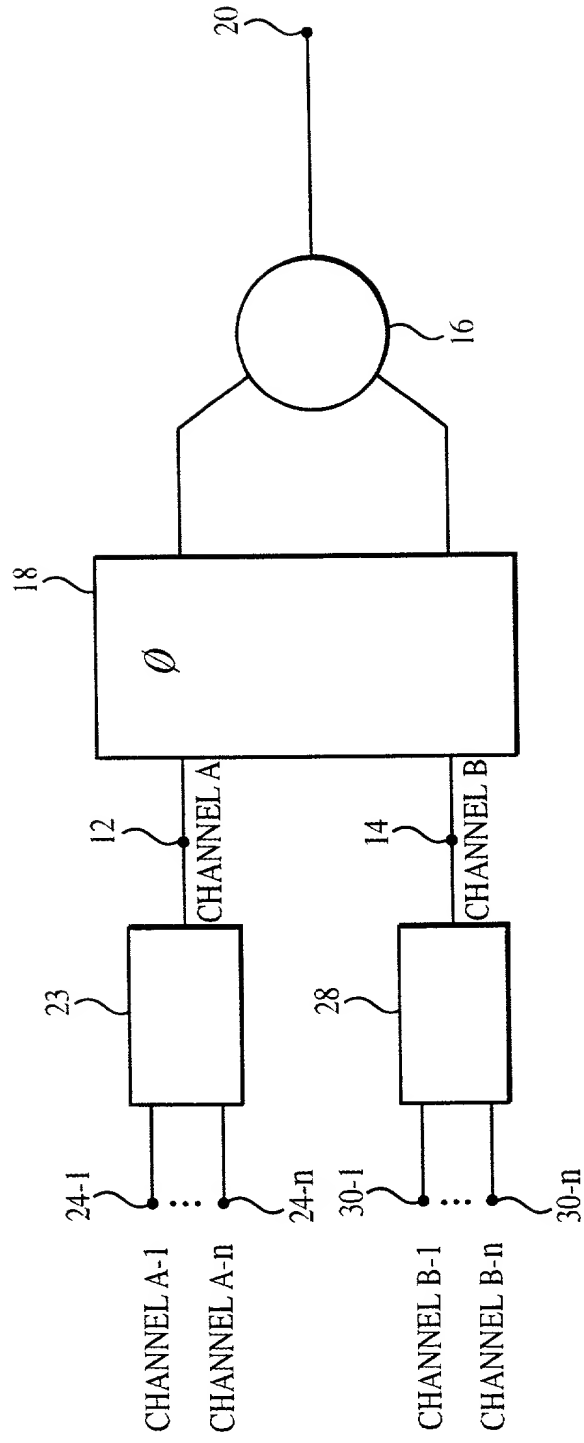


FIG. 2a

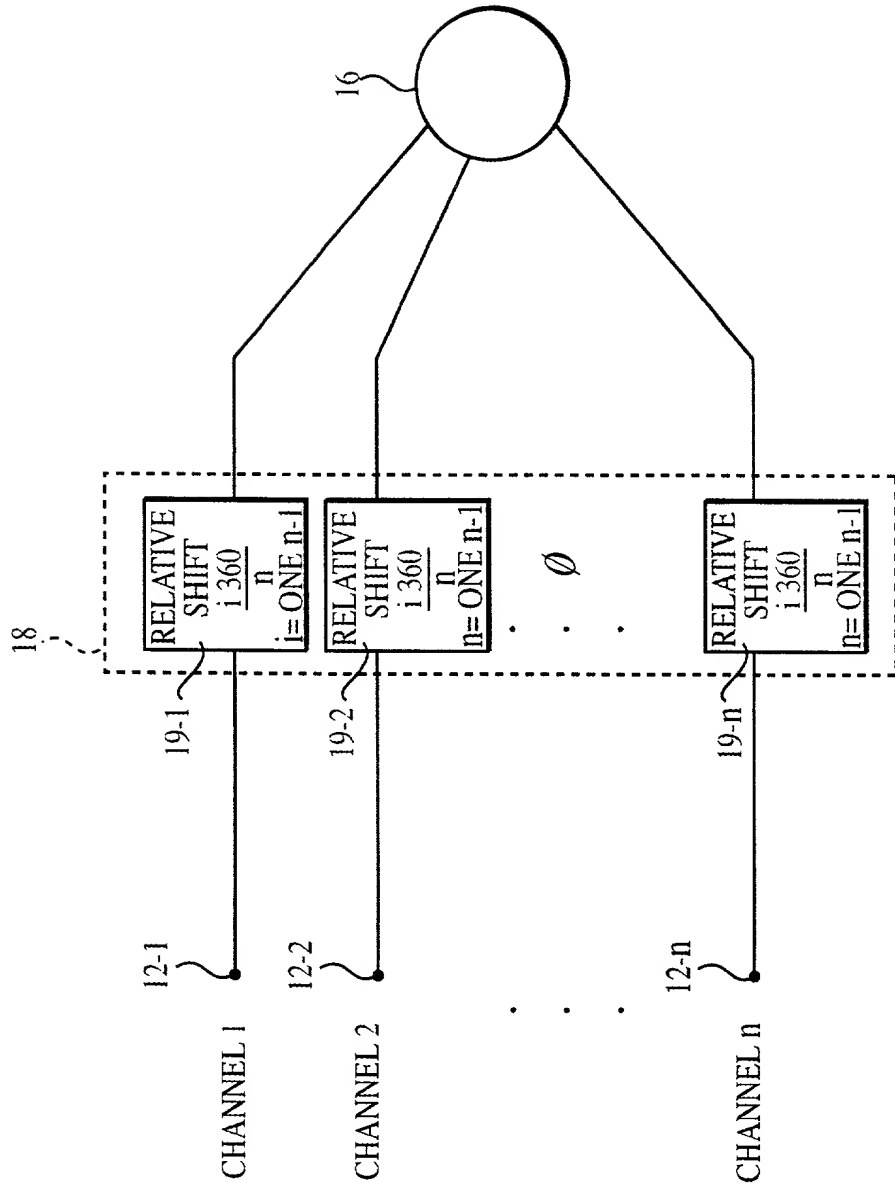


FIG. 2b

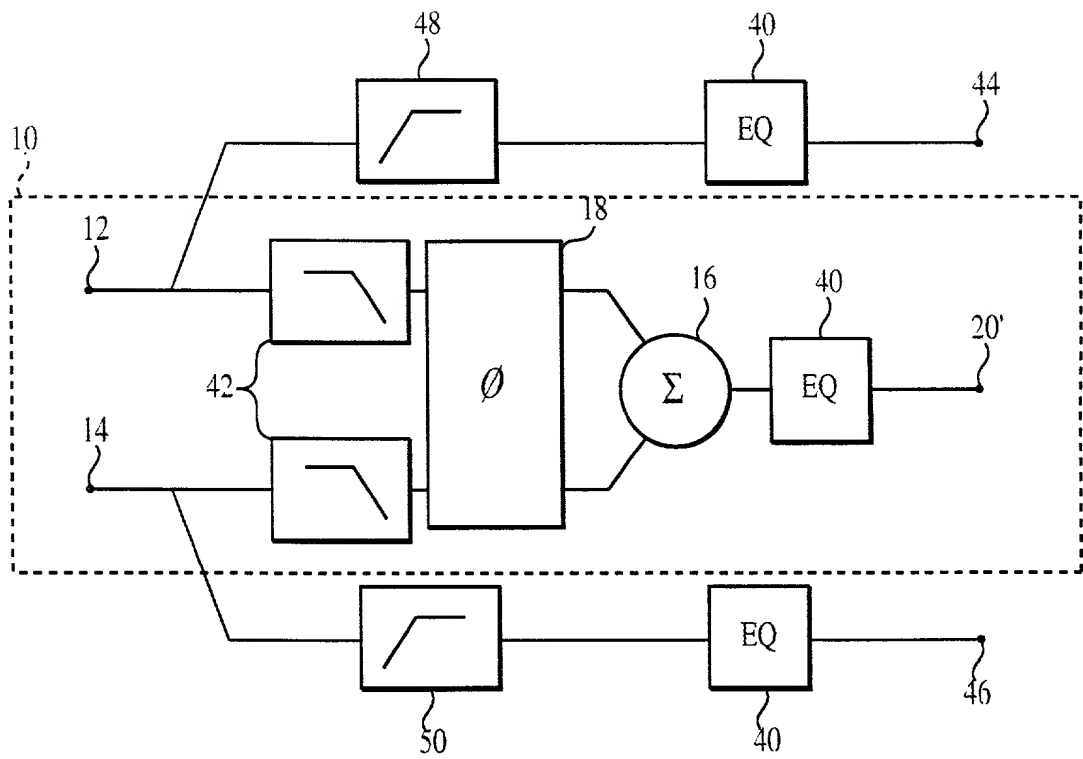


FIG. 3a

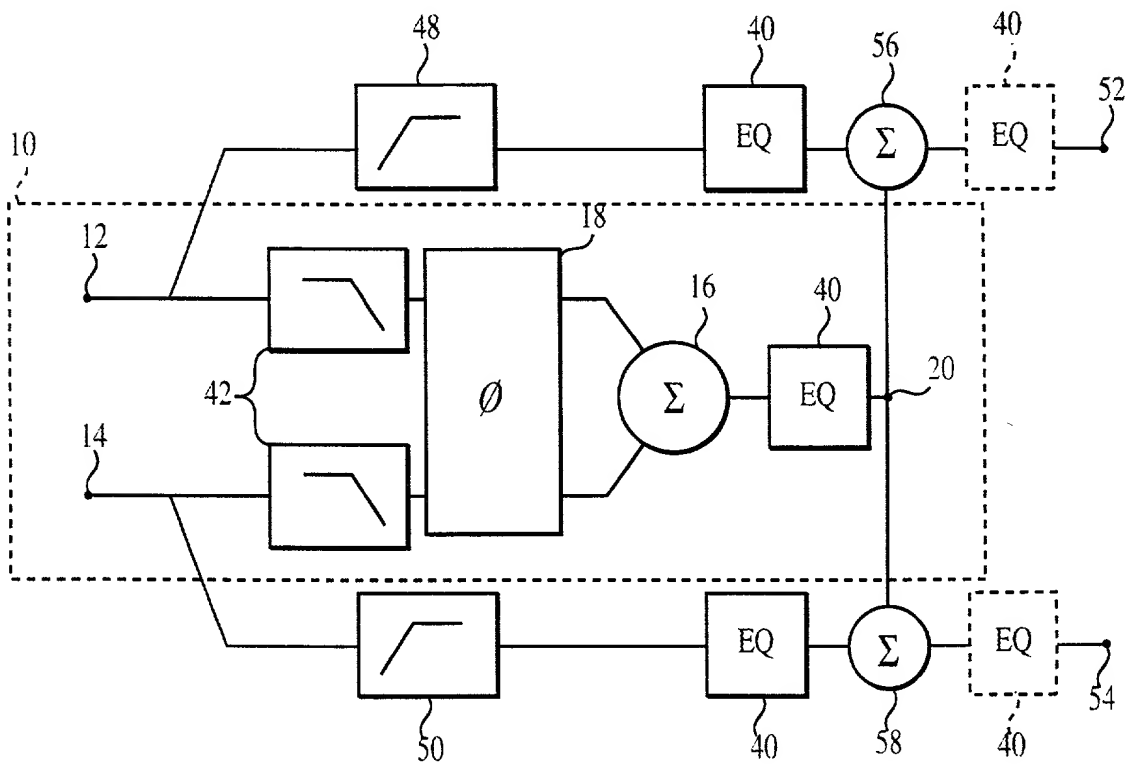


FIG. 3b

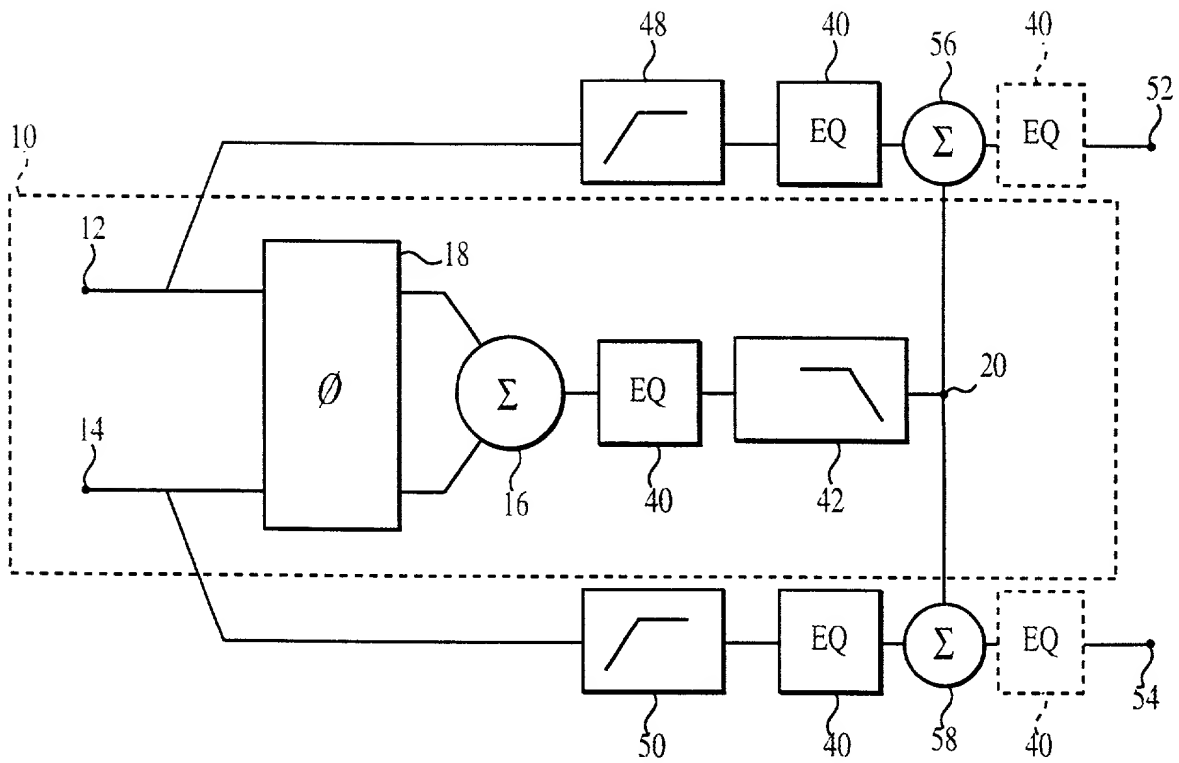


FIG. 3c

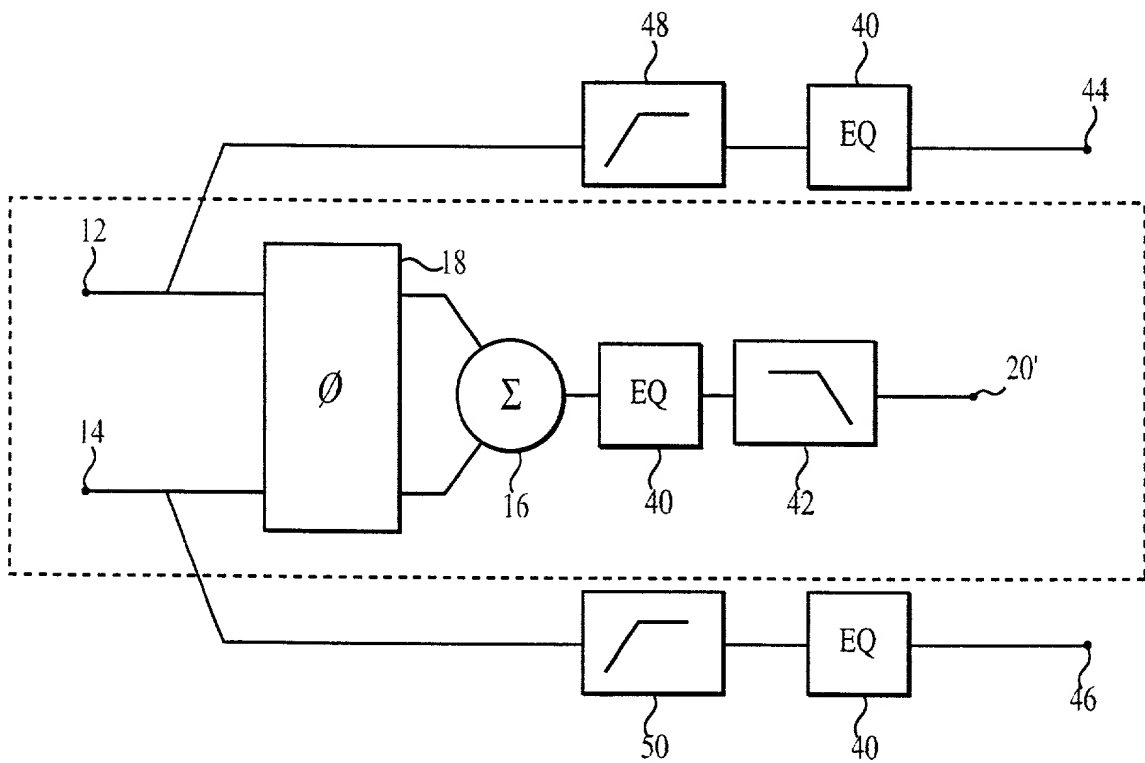


FIG. 3d

FIG. 4a is a schematic diagram of a circuit for processing two input signals, L and R, to produce two output signals, B and C. The circuit includes two input stages (12 and 14), two filter stages (18 and 20), a summing stage (16), and a correction circuit (22). The input signals L and R are connected to the input stages, which output signals to the filter stages. The filter stages output signals to the summing stage, which outputs a signal to the correction circuit. The correction circuit outputs signals to the output stages B and C.

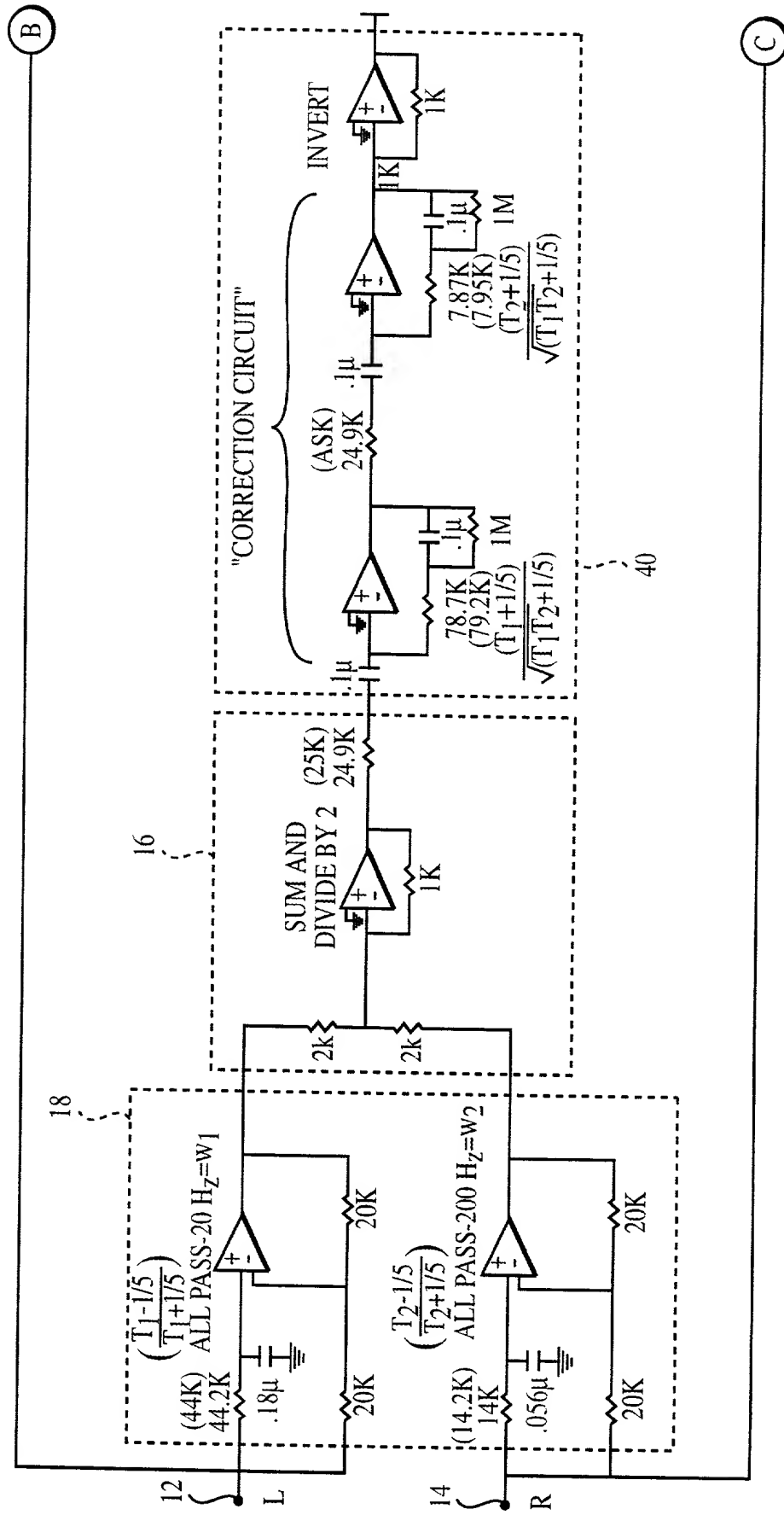


FIG. 4a

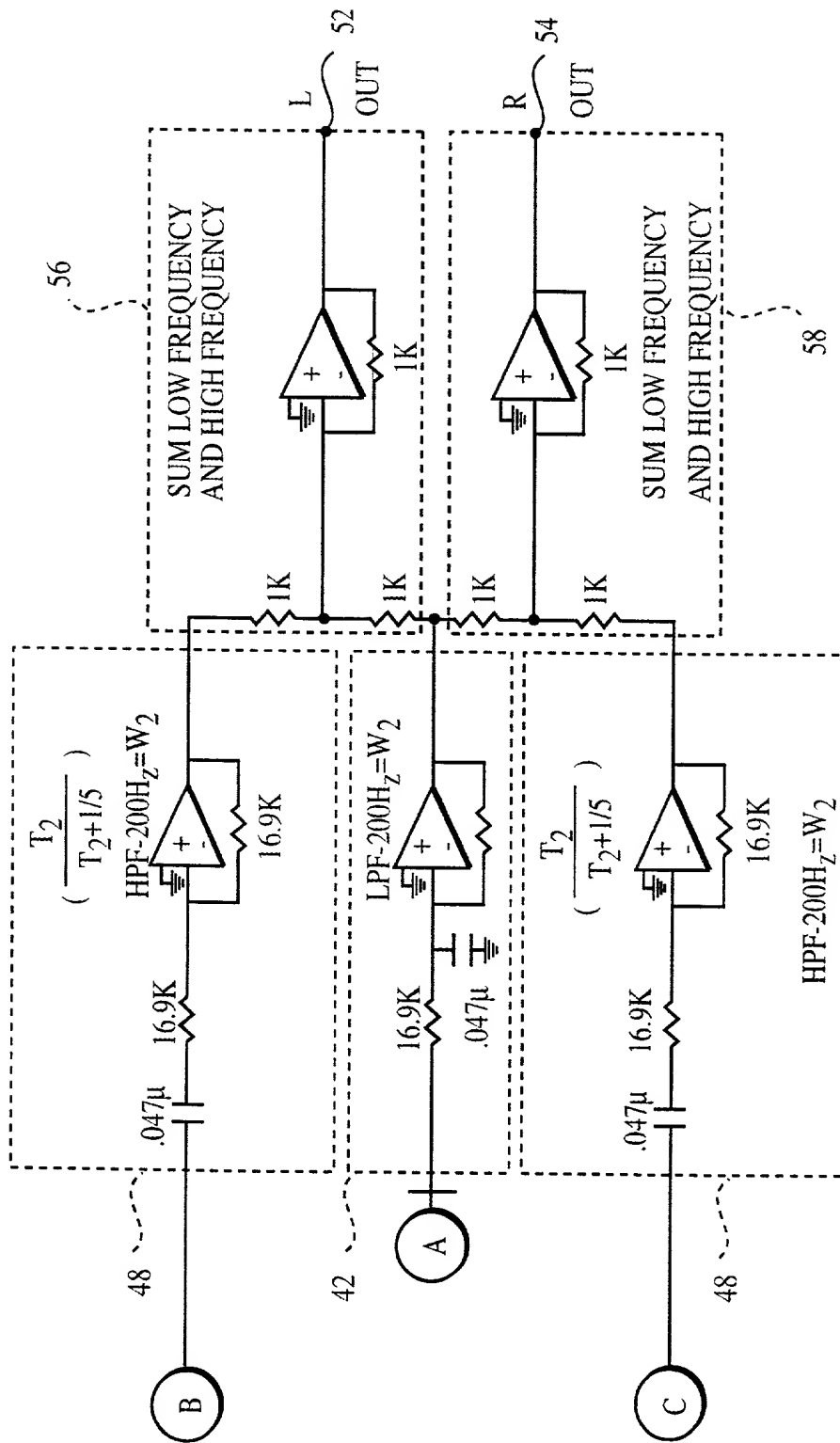


FIG. 4b

FIG. 5a is a graph showing the phase shift in degrees versus frequency in Hz for a system. The x-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1.0 Hz to 100 KHz. The y-axis is linear, ranging from 0 DEG to -200 DEG. Three curves are plotted, labeled 76, 78, and 80, representing different system parameters. Curve 76 (squares) starts at 0 DEG at 1.0 Hz and decreases to approximately -180 DEG at 100 KHz. Curve 78 (diamonds) starts at 0 DEG at 1.0 Hz, reaches a minimum of about -100 DEG at 10 Hz, and then increases towards 0 DEG at 100 KHz. Curve 80 (triangles) starts at 0 DEG at 1.0 Hz, reaches a minimum of about -100 DEG at 10 Hz, and then increases towards 0 DEG at 100 KHz.

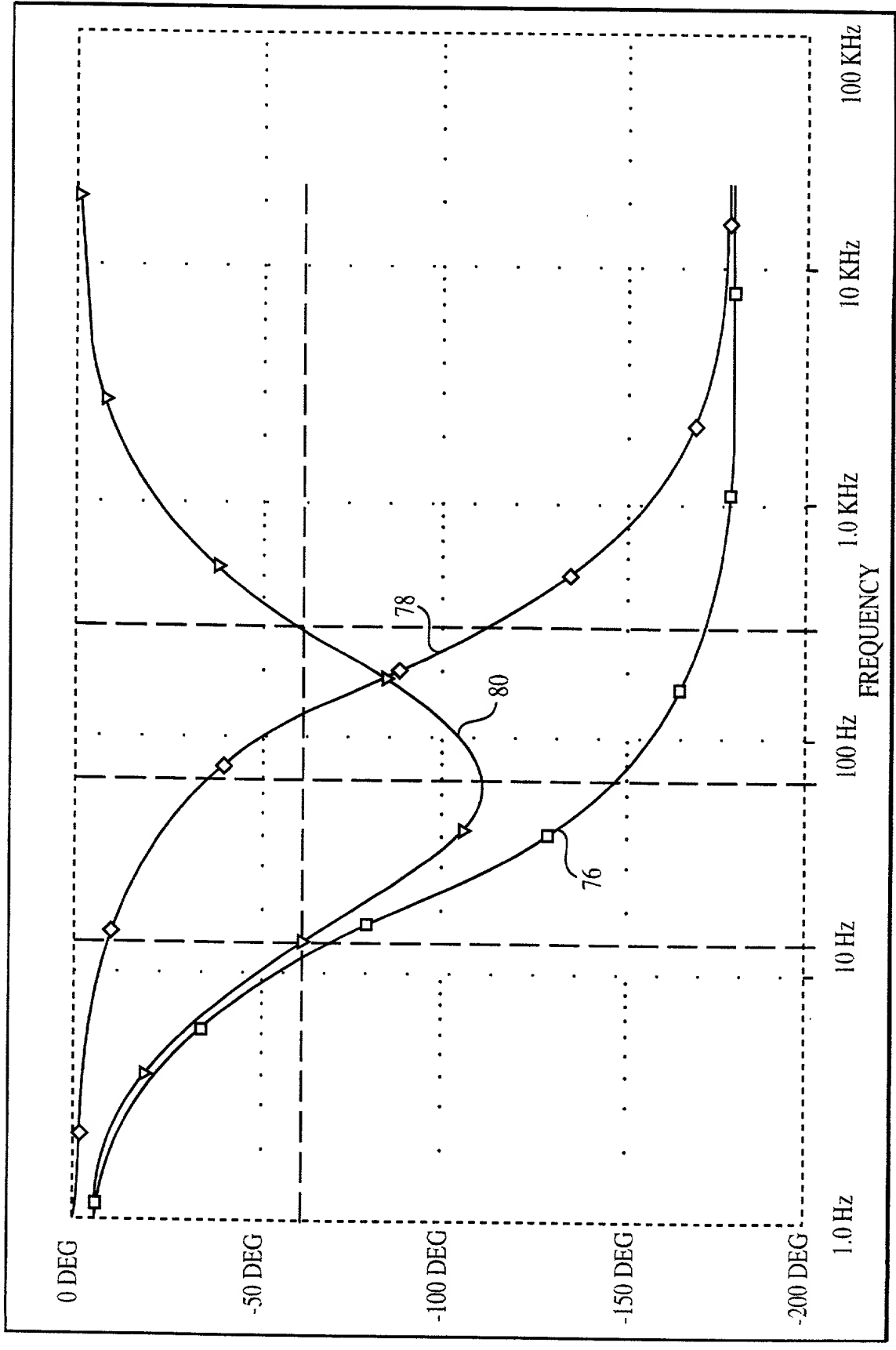


FIG. 5a



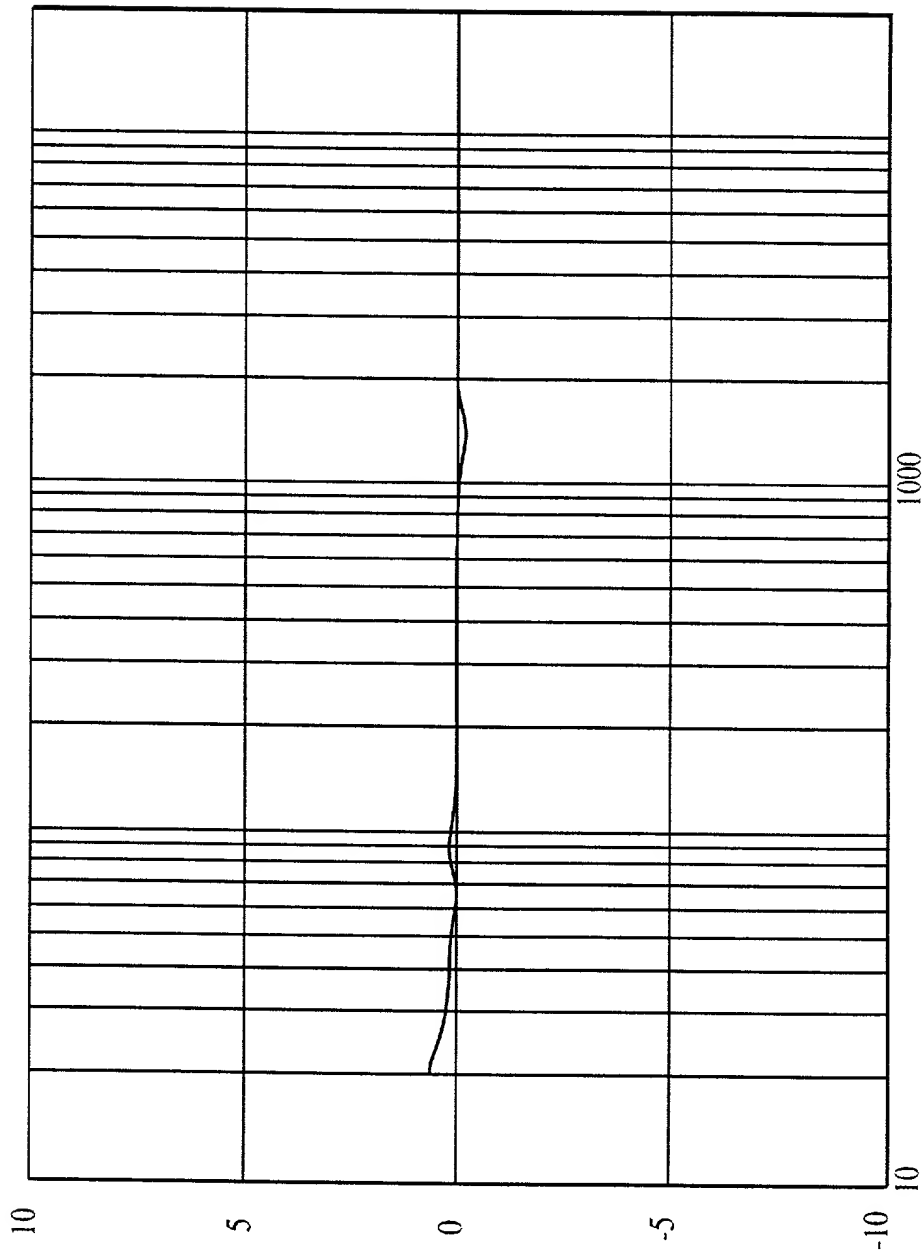


FIG. 5b

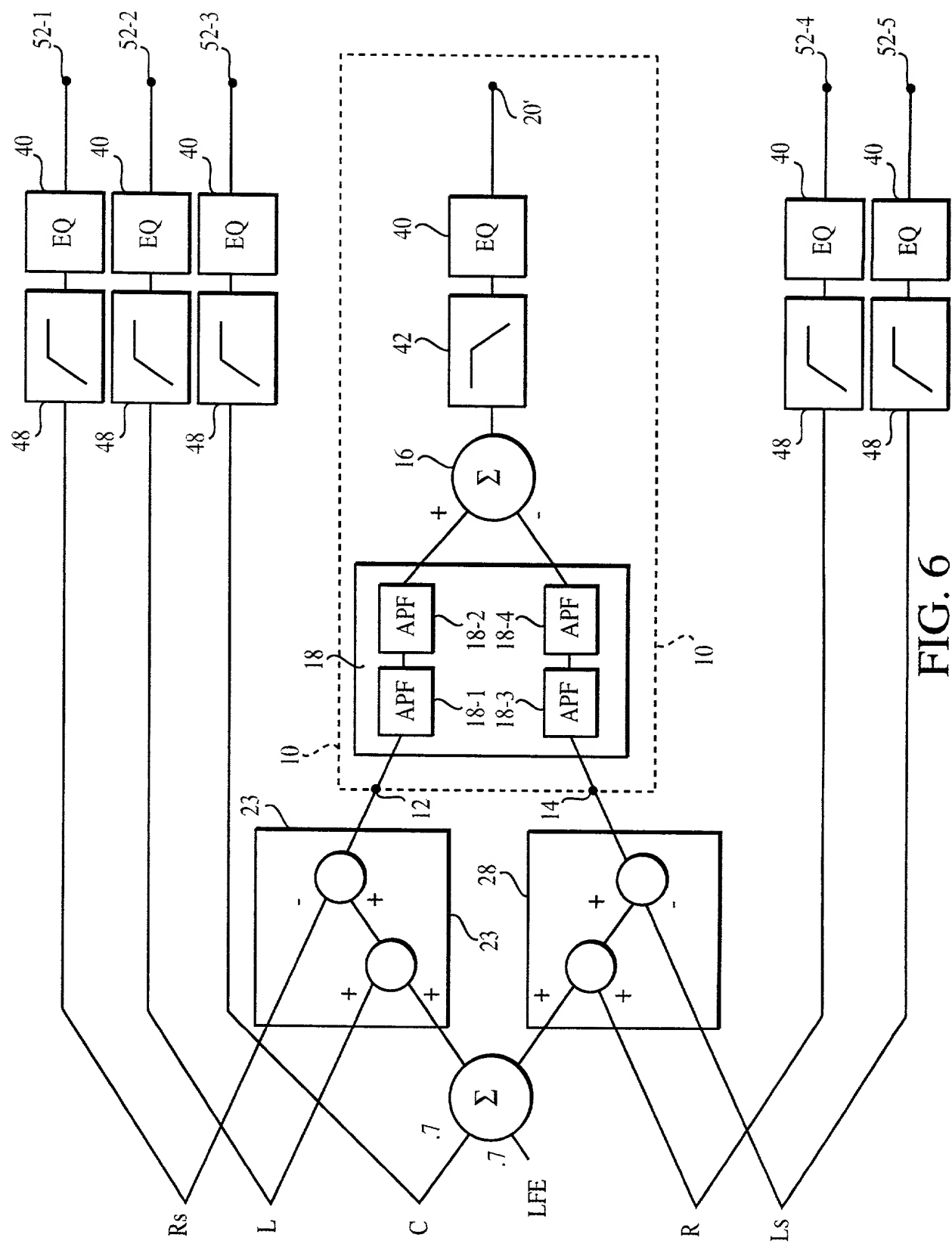
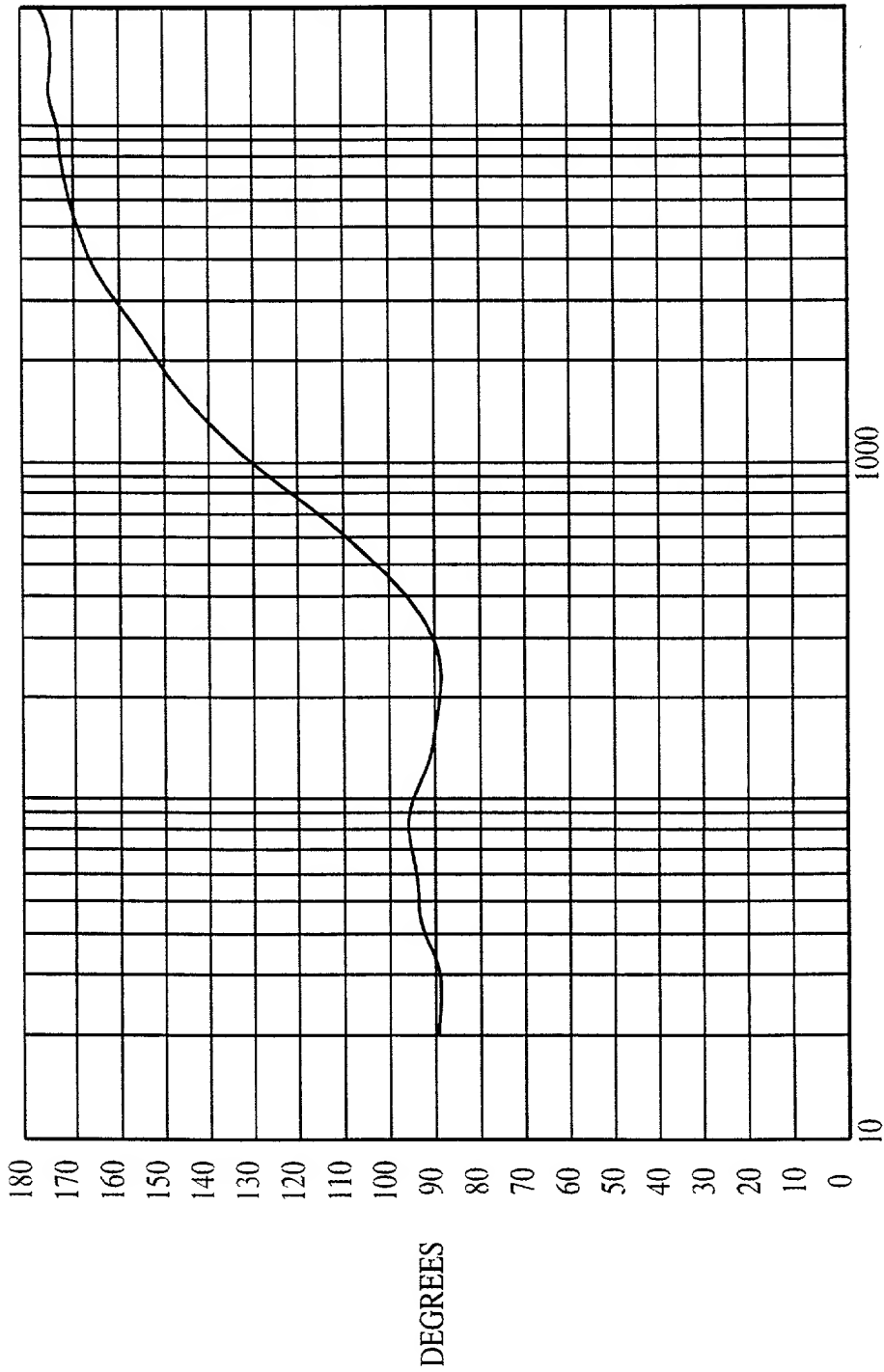


FIG. 6

FIG. 7a



Hz

FIG. 7a

FIG. 7b

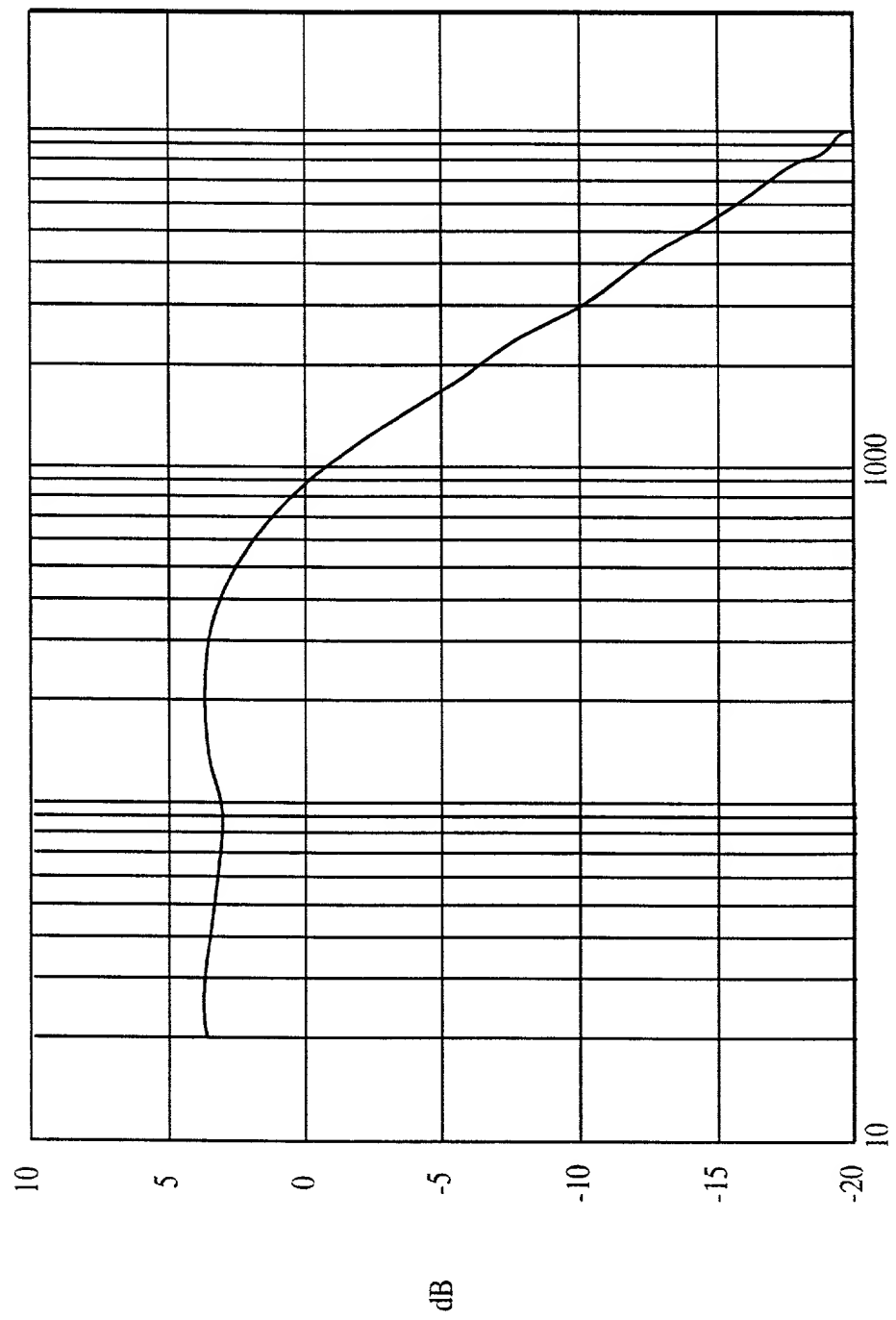


FIG. 7b

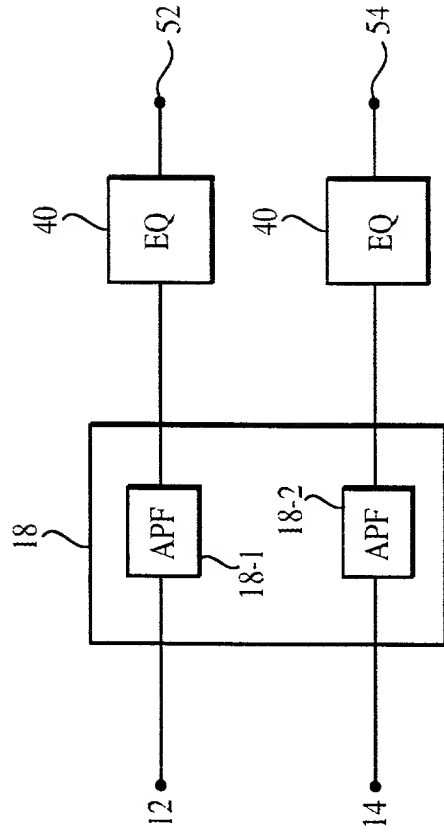
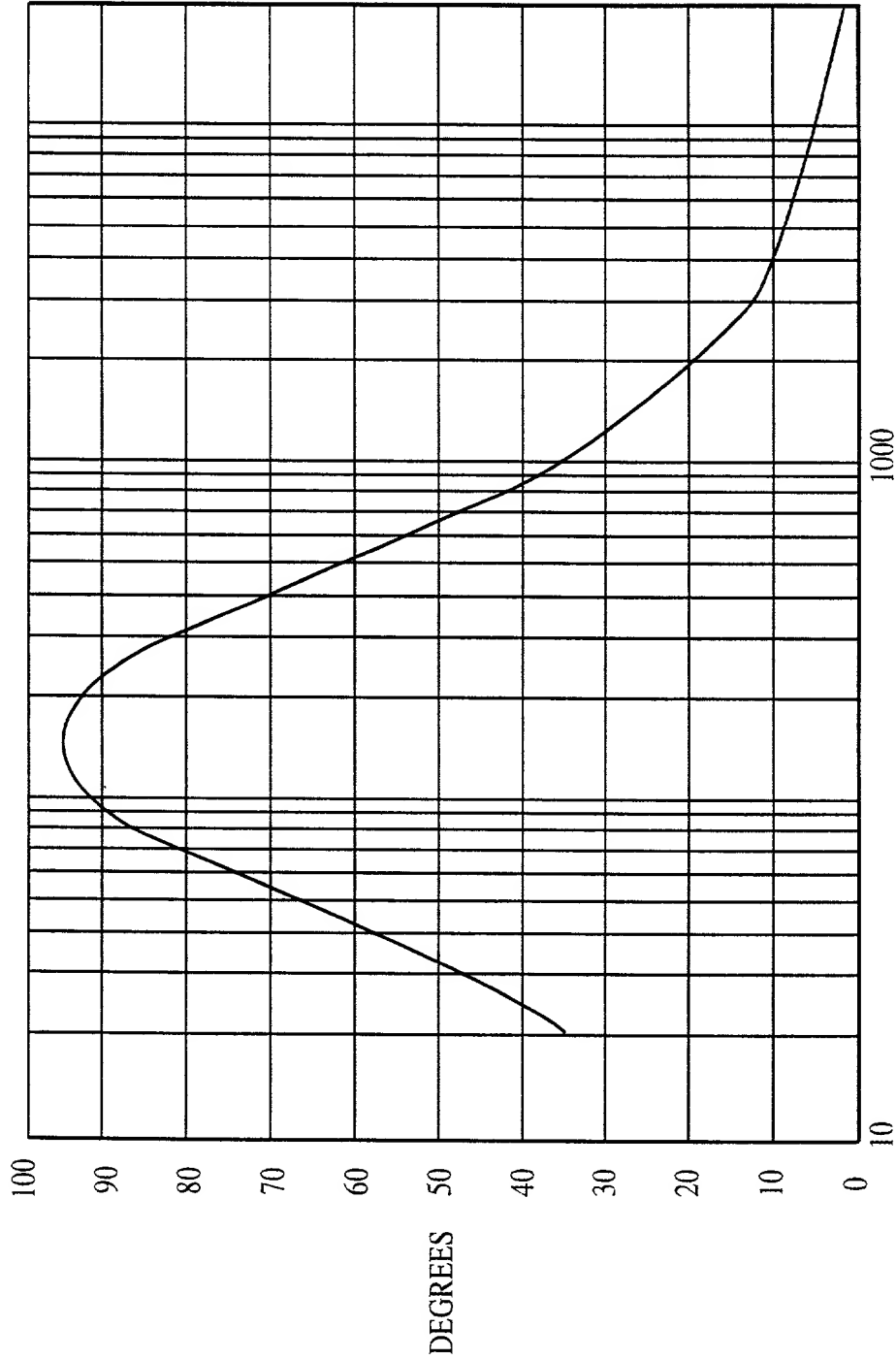


FIG. 8a



Hz

FIG. 8b

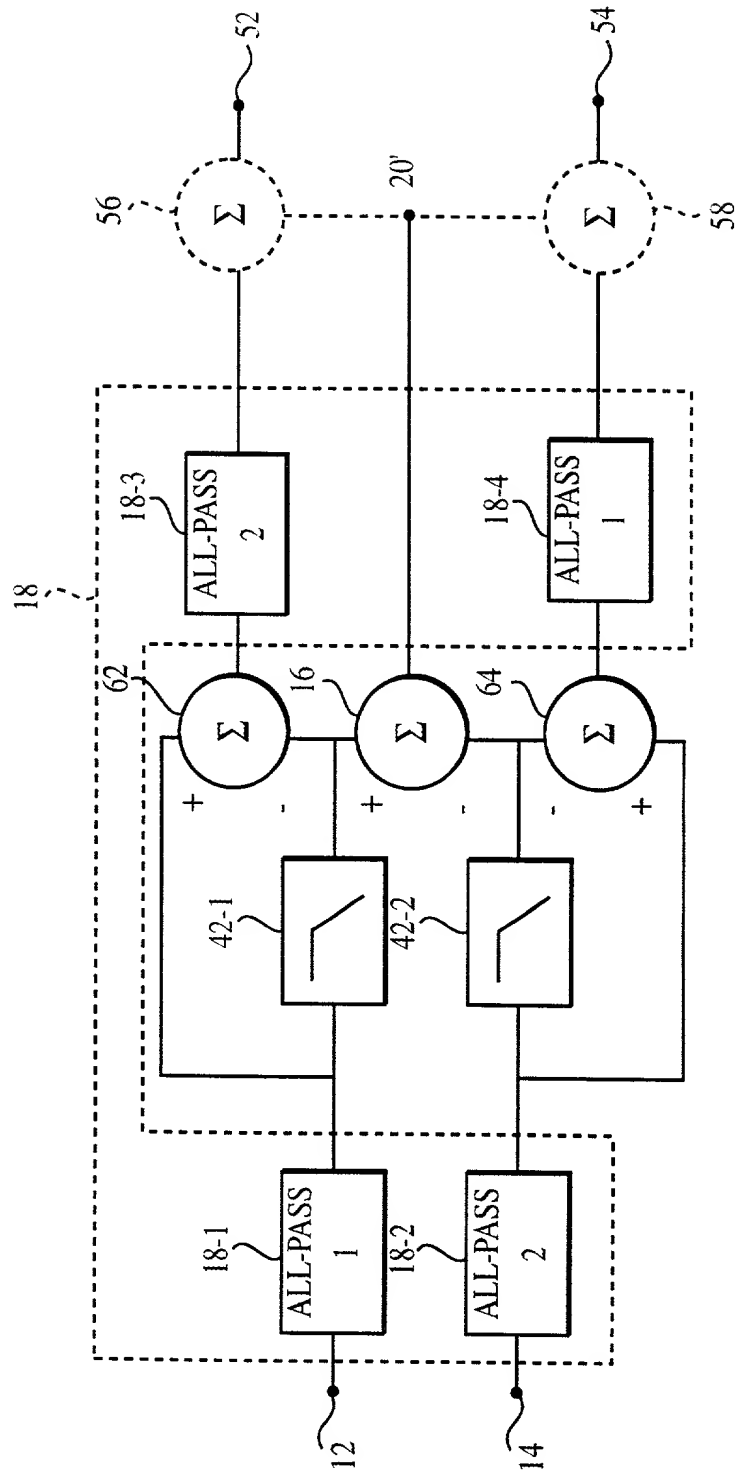


FIG. 9